THE GENESEE FARMER.

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TERMS.—The Farmer is published every Saturday, making an annual volume of 416 pages, to which is added a Title-page and Index, at the low price of $2,50, or $2,00 if payment is made at the time of subscribing.

☞ All subscribers must commence with the volume, Jan. 1, or with the half volume, July 1. No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞ New subscribers can be supplied with the previous volumes.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1835.

Fourth Volume.

The Fourth volume of the Genesee Farmer, bound, is now ready for sale—price $2,50. Gentlemen at a distance, who wish to obtain the Fourth volume, and who cannot send for a bound copy, can have it sent to them, in sheets, by mail —price $2,00. It is not, we think, saying too much, to remark that in no other way can such a fund of valuable information on Agriculture and its kindred arts, be obtained for the same money.

State Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of this State, will be held at the Capitol in Albany on Thursday the 5th of February next. The annual Address will be delivered by LEWIS F. ALLEN, Esq. of Buffalo.

"The Cultivator."

We learn from the January number of "The Cultivator," that the publishers have determined to fix its price, after the completion of the first volume, in all cases, at Fifty Cents a year, instead of 25 cents, as heretofore. The reasons set forth for raising the price, are, 1. That its receipts the past year have not been equal to the expenses of publication. 2. That it is proposed to add to its value, by enlarging its pages and other improvements. 3. That, by the low price at which it has heretofore been published, (consequent on the services of editor and publisher being gratuitous,) it is feared that injury may have been done those who must live by their labor. 4. That its editor is desirous of obtaining some remuneration for his labor, and for the services of agents, which have heretofore been rendered without fee or reward. These reasons are certainly good and sufficient; and the paper, at the increased price, is so cheap that it cannot be sustained without an extensive circulation, which it most richly deserves.

The first number of the second volume will appear on the first of March next. All orders to be addressed to Judge Buel.

Seed Wheat.

Extract from a letter:—"To obtain good seed wheat, my father has for several years used a very coarse screen in his fanning mill, which retains only the largest and best kernels. By this means, all the foul stuff passes off, and his seed is perfectly clean. The additional expense of an extra screen is but a trifle."

Proper Depth in Ploughing.

We have believed that the depth in ploughing should be regulated partly by the nature of the crops, but principally by the nature of the subsoil.

We are aware that there is great discrepancy of opinion on this subject. While some farmers ascribe the goodness of their crops to shallow ploughing, others deem it essentially necessary to have a deep soil. Are both right? We think it has frequently happened so.

If then such are the facts, what are the rules that ought to guide the cultivator in his determination to plough deep or shallow?

In uplands that are in a state of nature, the surface consists chiefly of the remains of decayed vegetables, and constitutes what in this quarter is popularly called *muck*. The older and more divided parts of this covering, have more or less penetrated the loam which immediately underlays it; and so far as the loam becomes discolored in this manner, it is termed the *soil*. In this bed young plants start with great vigor; but whether that vigor is to continue or not, must depend on circumstances which we shall proceed to consider.

The supplies of rain in this climate, are very irregular; and when the plants are long surrounded by a dry air, they must either derive the necessary moisture from the ground, or dwindle. There are arable lands, however, so retentive, that long continued droughts have but a slight effect on the crops. These are rare indeed; but what are their properties? Are they shallow, and spread on rocky strata through which no moisture can ascend? We believe it is not so in any instance. *Heavy crops* are not to be expected under such circumstances, however excellent the soil may be, for it is too small in quantity to supply the nourishment demanded.

The alluvial matter that forms the banks of the Nile, and some sandy tracts of our own country, are deep enough for reservoirs that will last for a long time. Into these the roots can extend; but even if they are short, the moisture will continually rise to the surface as it slowly passes off in the air; and this is enough to explain why shallow ploughing in some cases is so successful. The crop in fact is located on a reservoir.

There are subsoils, however, but little more permeable to moisture than a rock; and on these, we must either deepen the soil by turning up the solid matter from *below*, and by pulverizing and mixing it with the fertile part *above*,—or else quietly consent that our crops shall be more dependent on the weather than on the culture.

The consequence of this *diluting* of the soil, is, that young plants will start less vigorously than in lands where the principles of fertility are more *concentrated*; but this defect will be more than compensated for, and overbalanced, by the greater supplies of moisture to be yielded during the heats and the droughts of the season, by the greater *quantity* of soil.

ROCK is the most impermeable, and SAND (or *disintegrated rock*) the most permeable, of subsoils. What nature has not done ready to our hands, we must therefore do for ourselves on the intermediate series—the compact heavy loams. We think, however, that the best judgment has not always been exercised in such attempts.—Frost is a first-rate agent in pulverizing such parts of the subsoil as the plough turns up to the surface; for though the harrow or the roller may break and separate it, a very minute division is not to be expected. But the action of frost is otherwise. The moisture expands into ice—particles that were united, are pushed asunder—and vegetable matter interposing during the progress of the harrow, they are never again consolidated.

We would therefore not turn up much of the crude subsoil in the spring, preferring to deepen the soil in autumn. If the land be intended for spring crops, the steril earth, by being exposed to the action of winter, may be well mixed by subsequent ploughings and harrowings, before the young plants come in contact with it; and then their roots will be free to spread among it, and around it, in search of the food which the softer and richer parts of the soil can supply.

For root crops, such as the carrot and the mangel wurzel, a deep soil has been considered necessary. John Hare Powel grew 982½ bushels of the latter root on *less than* one acre of land, and his mode of cultivation was as follows:—"The soil had been *very deeply ploughed*, and then stirred by Beatson's scarifier; the manure was afterwards ploughed *nine inches* under the surface." In another communication to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, he says: "My soil was not naturally strong; but it has been *gradually so much deepened*, as to enable me with WOOD'S PLOUGH, No. 2, drawn by four oxen, to plough *fourteen inches deep*."—Again, "I ascribe my success [in part] to the use of *Wood's extraordinary plough*, which enters the soil *more deeply*, and pulverizes it more perfectly than any other I have ever seen, with equal force, in any country."

Sir Humphry Davy remarks, that "*pulverization in clayey soils can scarcely be too deep*; and *even in sands*, unless the subsoil contains some principles noxious to vegetables, *deep comminution should be practiced.* When the roots are deep, they are less liable to be injured either by excess of rain or drought; the radicles are shot forth into every part of the soil; and the space from which the nourishment is derived, is more considerable than when the seed is superficially inserted in the soil."

To these testimonies in favor of deep ploughing, we add the following from the Edinburgh Encyclopædia: "The soil of a garden should never be less than 2½ feet deep, and the best gardeners prefer having it fully three feet." We have observed that one part of a garden where the soil is eighteen inches deep, invariably produces finer vegetables than the other parts of the enclosure where the soil is not more than half that depth, although the whole has been frequently and highly manured. Fruit trees there, in the same time, attain twice the magnitude of other trees that grew near them.

We therefore *sum up* by saying, that though lands with a thin soil may yield the best crops *at first* by shallow ploughing, yet there is much

reason to conclude they will be more productive after the soil shall be gradually deepened. In Flanders, perhaps the best cultivated country in Europe, what were originally moving sands, according to Vanderstraeten, have acquired a soil "of the blackest mould" to the depth of eighteen inches, and even two feet, by digging and manuring; and over hard compact subsoils, deep ploughing, for reasons already given, must be still more necessary.

Feeding Sheep on Cut Straw and Meal.

The following letter from W. Bard, Esq., published in 1823, in the Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of this State, on the subject of feeding sheep on cut straw and meal, will doubtless be interesting, and more especially so at the present season of the present year, when hay in many places commands an unusually high price:

"Though late to do so, I will now answer the inquiries you make relative to the manner in which I fed my sheep last winter. I was fearful of wanting hay before spring, and determined to try the experiment of feeding a flock of one hundred wethers on cut straw and Indian meal. I began when they were first put up for the winter, and continued one plan of feeding till they were turned out in the spring on pasture. I allowed six quarts of straw and half a pint of Indian meal, mixed with water, to each sheep per day; it was fed at three times. Now and then, they had an armful of hay thrown to them, perhaps 200 wt. in the course of the winter. When turned to pasture they were in good health, and apparently as active and as strong as my other sheep. They sheared about three pounds of wool per head. Their bellies were not swelled out like the bellies of my other sheep, which had hay and water; they had a gauntness I did not like. Whether this was owing to the quality of the food, to their not being allowed enough of it, or to their not getting through the winter any water, except the little that mixed the straw and meal, I cannot tell.

"I have somewhat altered my plan of feeding this winter. I fed all my sheep round once a day with hay, and give them meal and straw in the middle of the day and at night, allowing them two-thirds the quantity of meal and straw per day which I allowed them last winter. I consider this higher feeding, and mixing long and short feed may be an advantage. I shall be better able to say in the spring which I like best; at present my sheep look very well; they are fond of meal and straw. One man tends 420, and cuts the straw for them."

The above is sufficient to show that cut straw may be fed successfully and with safety to sheep, and probably with a little variation, such as a larger proportion of Indian meal, a supply of water, or possibly an intermixture of ruta baga, or other roots, it might be rendered highly advantageous. And if a straw cutting machine could be driven by horse power, it would be a very material improvement on the score of economy, where a large number of sheep are kept.

ERRATA.—Page 385, vol. 4, col. 3, line 32 from bottom, for *preparation* read *proportion*. Page 401, column 3, line 24, for Biblicothique read Bibliothique. Page 404, column 3, line 16, for Equie read Equi.

Temperature of Albany and Rochester.

We have received from an esteemed correspondent in Albany, a short notice of the state of the thermometer in that city on Saturday and Sunday last. When contrasted with that of Rochester for the same time, the difference is not easily accounted for, being both in the same parallel of north latitude. We can only remark, that we know little of severe cold, who have spent our winters wholly in this city. At some future period we shall offer our speculations concerning the cause of these great differences of temperature in countries equi-distant from the sun.

The following is an extract from the letter, dated Albany, Jan. 5, 1835:

"For two days the weather here has been intensely cold. Yesterday morning (Sunday) at daylight, a thermometer hanging on the east side of my house, stood at 30° below 0. This is colder by 10° than any weather I ever before experienced. The thermometers in this city, I understand, ranged from 25° to 35°, during the night and morning. My thermometer (which is an excellent one) stood thus:—Saturday evening at sundown, about 0—at 7 o'clock, at 5 below 0—at 9 o'clock, 8 below 0—at 10 o'clock, 10 below 0. At 4 o'clock, Sunday morning, 27 below 0—at 6 o'clock, 30 below 0, and so continued until near 8 o'clock, after which time it gradually rose to 4 below 0, near 1 o'clock. It then gradually fell again to 16 below 0, which was the lowest it fell during the night."

Difference of Temperature in Albany & Rochester.

Saturday, January 3

Albany.	Rochester.	Dif.
4 P. M.....Zero.	12° above.....	..12
7.....5° below.	11.....	..16
9.....8 "	7.....	..15
10.....10 "	7.....	..17

Sunday, January 4.

4 A. M....27° below.	7° above.....	..34
6.....30 "	7.....	..37
8.....30 "	9.....	..39
10 P. M...16 "	12.....	..28
During day from 30° to 4° below.	During day from 10° to 16° above.	

Management of Bees.

The Kennebec (Maine) Agricultural Society, at their meeting last autumn, awarded their premium on Bees to Col. John Gilmore, who furnished the Society with the following statement:

"Having entered my name for premium on honey and an hive of bees, I will inform you how I have managed them for a few years past. I keep them in boxes—my boxes are 13 inches square on the outside, and from six to seven inches high, with thin slats across the top about an inch wide, with just space enough to let the bees pass between them. For a young swarm I fasten two boxes together with a board on the top, put in the swarm, and when I set them on the bench put under as many more as I think they will fill—a large early swarm will fill four or more. I had some this season that filled three in about a fortnight, and then swarmed, and the young swarms have filled four boxes. After my old hives have swarmed once I usually put under one or more boxes. I prefer that course to letting them swarm again, for second swarms are generally worthless. When the weather becomes cool, if the hive is well filled with honey, the bees will all leave the upper box,—it can then be taken off without disturbing the bees in the hive. I usually take from my old hives and early swarms one box containing from 20 to 24 lbs. and leave enough for the bees to live on through the winter, or I can take a part and return the box if I think the remainder is insufficient for them. If my bees grow lazy after the swarming season is over, and hang out on the hive, which is in consequence of the hive being full, I add more boxes. I had a few small swarms which I have taken up otherwise. I have not destroyed any bees. I have taken up on my own farm this season 289 lbs. of good honey in the comb, and I now own, including those that I have taken up, twenty six hives."

Feeding Cattle in Winter.

The subjoined remarks, appropriate to the season, are from the New-England Farmer:

There is no part of farm management, which requires more skill and attention than that of feeding cattle and other domestic animals. Regularity with regard as well to the time in which they receive their meals as to the quantity given at each meal is of great consequence. If cattle or swine miss their customary allowance they will pine and fret away their flesh at a rate, which a person unaccustomed to this branch of economy would not anticipate.

It is important that your store cattle, as well as those intended for the butcher, should be kept in a thriving state. Whether their progress in growth or fatness be slow or fast it should never be intermitted. If the animals remain stationary, you lose your time, and the interest of what they are worth. Nor is this all. By irregularity and inequality in feeding you injure the health and constitution of your cattle, and in such a case, no management can make them profitable stock either for keeping on hand, or preparing for the butcher. Feeding cattle may be compared to rowing a boat against a current; if you miss a stroke or two, you not only cease to advance but are driven backwards. Three times a day, precisely at a certain hour, according to Mr. Lawrence, ought to be the regular allowance.

With regard to feeding cattle the proverb well applies, "There is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." "Cattle," said Dr. Deane, "are more liable to be pinched with cold in December and January than afterwards. And no man knows how favorable the latter part of the season may be. Advantage also, in some cases, may be made of browsing in the latter more than in the former part of the winter, as the buds then begin to swell, and the twigs have more sap in them than before."

"Neat cattle and horses (says the same writer,) should not have so much laid before them at once as will quite serve to fill them. The hay they have breathed on much they will not eat up clean unless they are very hungry. It is best, therefore, to fodder them twice at night, and twice in the morning. Let neat cattle as well as horses have both light and fresh air let in upon their fodder, and when the weather is not too cold or stormy, allow the windows to be open. What one sort of cattle leave should be thrown to another sort. Those which chew the cud will eat the leavings of those which do not, and *vice versa*.

It is also well known to farmers, that what cattle leave in the barn they will eat in the open air; and most freely when it is laid on clean snow. Not only this but the meanest straw should be given them in this way. What is left will help increase the manure in the yard."

Mr. Lawrence says, three times a day, precisely at the commencement of a certain hour, ought to be the regular observance, and cattle, particularly if corn fed, require their fill of water. The easy, contented and improving disposition of the cattle, and small waste of provender attendant on this regularity, is a source of constant satisfaction to the superintending proprietor.

"The golden rule respecting *quantity* is as much as a beast can eat with a vigorous appetite; all beyond that important criterion is so much lost to the proprietor, and not improbably an impediment to the thrift of the animal. Here is the foundation of a good argument for the removal of that which the animal leaves, that it may not be left to disgust him and pall his appetite. I would advise no feeder to trust to a certain vague notion, that fattening cattle may be safely and advantageously reduced from rich to indifferent or even poor keeping. Frequently any change is disadvantageous; but if any, it surely ought to be progressive in the goodness of the food. There is often, perhaps generally, a considerable saving in the provision as the animals advance in fatness; but this relates chiefly to those which load themselves with internal fat.

"Cattle licking or rubbing themselves has been formerly held a bad sign; on the contrary, there can be no doubt of its being an incontestible proof of their thriving; the former notion seems to have arisen from the damage they sometimes receive from the quantity of hair and dirt collected by the tongue from their hides, and which may form hair balls in the stomach of dangerous consequence. Hence the use of currying oxen, which are confined from going into the cold air, of keeping them perfectly clean, and their hides open, like those of horses in good condition."

Fecundity of Fish.

The following is from a correspondent:—"From a fish, called the pike, taken in April last, from Wolf Creek, in Washington co., Ohio, weighing 19 lbs., there were taken 37 ounces of spawn; of the eggs (*ova,*) 10 weighed 1 grain, which would be 17,760 eggs, the product of the fish at one time."

Bakewell Sheep.

Our attention was, a few days since, directed to a fine fat sheep dressed and hanging at the stall of Mr. Samuel Pine in the Village Market. It was one of a lot of 16 full blood Bakewell wethers recently purchased at $12 apiece by Mr Charles Peters, of Wm. Hallock and brothers of Milton, Ulster County. The one we saw weighed when dressed 148 pounds and was said to be no way superior to the average of the entire lot. Wm. Hallock and Brothers have raised and fatted numerous superior lots of sheep, and have lately much improved their stock.

Specimens of Bakewell wethers can be seen at the stall of Mr. Pine for several weeks to come.

Mr. Peters has sold the entire lot at one shilling the pound when dressed.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

No man ever lost his credit but he who had it not.

Meteorological Synopsis for four years, ending December, 1834.

MANY FRACTIONS OMITTED.

Years.	Mean temp.	Mean press	Inch rain.	Inch sno	Tem. sp w.	Lowest Temp. Month	Day.	Degree.	Highest Temp. Month	Day.	Degree.
1831	48°	29.49	29.9	77	47°	Feb...	7	4° belo.	June,	3	95° abo.
1832	50°	29 52	24.3	72	47°	Jan...	27	6o "	June,	25	88° "
1833	49°	29.49	22.6	75	46°	Jan...	17	4° abo	July,	21	91° "
1834	51°	29 52	18.1	52	47°	Jan...	4	16° "	July,	9	95° "
Mn 4 y'rs	49½°	29 50	22 9	68	46¾°			2° abov			92½° ab.

Meteorological Table,

KEPT AT ROCHESTER, FOR DECEMBER, 1834.

	10 A. M.				10 P. M.			
Days	therm	barom eter.	winds	sky	therm.	barom-eter	winds.	sky
1	46	29,5	s w	fair	50	29,40	s w	cloudy
2	42	29,35	w	cloudy	36	29,40	w	do
3	33	29,45	w	do	28	29,70	N W	do*a*
4	28	29,85	w	fair	30	29,60	s w	do*b*
5	38	29,75	w	do	37	29,50	s w	fair
6	36	28,50	w	cloudy	36	29,45	N W	cloudy
7	42	29,60	w	fair	38	29,30	E	do
8	36	29,65	w	cloudy	24	29,70	w	do*c*
9	27	29,85	N W	do	28	29,90	w	fair*d*
10	30	29,85	w	do	31	29,65	s w	do
11	34	29,55	w	do	34	29,60	w	do
12	36	29,55	s w	do	36	29,30	s w	cloudy
13	38	29,10	w	do	37	29,10	w	do
14	8	29 60		do	4	29,70	N	fair*e*
15	20	29,35	N W	fair	32	29,10	s	do*f*
16	22	29,50	N	cloudy	21	29,75	N	do
17	21	29,75	N	fair	15	29,80	s E	do
18	25	29,85	s	do	22	29,90	w	do
19	34	29,80	s	do	40	29,70	w	cloudy
20	3	29,65	w	cloudy	30	29,80	N	do
21	30	29,80	E	do	15	29,75	N E	fair
22	3	29,65	s	fair	34	29,75	s	cloudy
23	30	29,90	N W	do	25	29,90	N	do
24	33	29,65	E	do	27	29,55	N E	do
25	24	29,75	N E	cloudy	22	29,80	N E	do*g*
26	24	29,65	s	fair	22	29,50	s E	do
27	32	29,65	w	do	30	29,75	w	do*h*
28	32	29,75	E	do	27	29,70	E	do
29	30	29 65	E	cloudy	27	29,60	s E	do
30	32	29 45	s	do	29	29,45	E	do*i*
31	28	29,40	N W	do	25	29,50	N	do*j*

Means—Ther. 30°—Barom. 29.60—depth of snow 14 inches.

a Snow ½ inch—*b* snow 1 inch—*c* rainy, high winds—*d* snows, depth 2 inches—*e* snow 6 inches—*f* spring water 41°—*g* snow 2 inches—*h* rainy—*i* snow 2 inches—*j* snow 1 inch.

Seldom has a month passed with fewer fair days than the last one of 1834. Vicissitudes of temperature and density have been constantly occurring in the air. We have had a day of 48° average temperature, and one of 6°—difference 42°. In the density of the air, .6 of an inch in the space of 12 hours, more than once during the month—which, assuming the atmosphere to be 45 miles high, and balanced by 30 inches of mercury, indicates a loss of nine-tenths of a mile, or one sixteenth its whole weight, which is consequently heaped upon some other portion. On the 6th, at 9 A. M., the wind blew strongly from the east, and at 10 A. M., by the same vane, as directly from the west. This peculiarity of the air at this place marks it as one not subject to perpetual currents of wind, and consequently to the extremes of temperature inseparable therefrom; and whenever our registers have marked these extremes, intelligence from other neighboring locations have invariably shown that we were particularly favored.

Never quit certainty for hope.

Meteorological Synopsis for eve-

RY MONTH OF THE YEAR 1834.

Months.	Temp.	Press.	Inch. Rain	Inches Snow.	Spring Water
January...	26°	29.67	.3	13	39°
February ..	37	29 54	.5	9	39
March	38	29.58	1.5	8	42
April	51	29 52	2.2	2	45
May.....	60	29 48	.3	4	45
June.....	65	29 38	1.9		49
July.....	76	29 55	1 8		55
August....	73	29 50	1.8		59
September	65	29.57	2.1		59
October...	51	29.58	3.4		53
November.	40	29.37	1 8	2	46
December.	30	29.60	.5	14	41
An. Mean,	51	29.52	18.1	52	47

List of Payments

For the Farmer from Jan. 1, to Jan. 8, 1835.

For vol. 5.

D. J. Hawkins.
Lucius Southwick.
Samuel Look.
Wm. T. Codding.
Robert T. Wheelock.
William Gibbs.
Edward Beers, jr.
Geo. A. Varney, 4 & 5.
Cleveland Ellis.
Henry Safford, 4 & 5.
John Gulic.
Ira Tobey.
Orlo Steele.
M. M. Turner.
P. F. Parsons.
P. Minor.
William Garbutt.
James Rees.
John Munroe.
Lucian Rowe.
Timothy Underwood, 4 and 5.
John W. Allen.
Enoch Brotherton.
Miles Beach.
Horace B. Potter.
Remington & Allen
Alden T. Corey.
Silas Gaylord.
R. Jackson.
S. W. Baldwin.
Gabriel Tappan.
Aurelius Wheeler.
Charles Le Barron.

For vol. 4.

L. Bates.
Thomas Dudgeon.
John Armstrong.
Isaac Bumpus.
Eleazer Mighels.
Marcus Sherrill.
Hiram Doty.
Daniel Budd.
Charles Perry.
Hugh Hubbard.
James P. Robinson.
Nelson Cady.
Robert K. Barnes.
Dr. A. Rappee.
James Graham.
Isaac Foote.
Jonathan Hempsted.
Bartholomew & Clark.
Watts Wilson.
Calvin Filmore.
Amos F. Mead.
James Carnigu.
Joseph Scantlebury.

David Smith, last half vol. 4.
Edmund Lawrence, do.
Edward Parsons, do.
Gideon Lapham, do.
Sylvester Weeks, do.

Ebenezer Bowen, first half vol. 5.
E. W. Bull, do.
Ezra Williams, do.

Charles Judson, to April, 1835.

To Postmasters.

Postmasters should bear in mind that by neglecting to give notice that a paper is not taken from the office, they are liable, according to a legal decision, to pay for it. We are about commencing suits against two or three P. M's., who have neglected their duty in this respect.—*Phila. Times.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Destruction of Canada Thistles.

BY DAN BRADLEY, ESQ.

It is known to the readers of the Farmer, that I have not been quite easy, on witnessing the presence of Canada Thistles, and their rapid increase, in our borders. Satisfied as I was, that I saw, in these unwelcome foreigners, a formidable enemy to my country, how could I forbear sounding an alarm? I sounded it repeatedly. The alarm not having been taken, and nothing done with efficiency to discomfit the enemy, he has gained strength, enlarged his boundaries, multiplied his bulwarks, and, I fear, become the unconquerable lord of the land.

It is not my object, in introducing this subject, to call, as I have done, for legislative enactments to be used as weapons in the warfare against Canada Thistles. I am constrained to declare it as my honest belief, that the time for successful legislation in this state, with intent to achieve the expulsion of Canada Thistles, is gone by. I am apprehensive, too, that legislation, at this late day, can avail little or nothing towards hindering them from spreading more extensively in the country. The legislature should have acted on this subject, long since, with decision and energy. Thus, an amount of evil surpassing calculation, now entailed upon the state, might have been prevented. The evil to be overcome, now presents itself in an attitude so gigantic, as to defy legislative, and, I fear, all human agency. It is in vain to attempt a concealment of the fact, that the state of New-York, especially its western section, so distinguished for its excellence, is doomed to lie under a heavy pressure of that fearful primeval curse, "Thistles also shall it bring forth unto thee."

It is possible, and perhaps not unlikely, that, by legislation, something might be done for the benefit of those districts and sections of the state, in which Canada Thistles have yet gained only a slender foothold. Let the inhabitants of such districts settle the question for themselves. Perhaps, too, the legislature may do something to advantage, by passing laws, more efficient than such as now exist, to prevent Canada Thistles from growing on public roads. I regard this as an object of importance. I know not whether any thing can be done, by legislative enactments, to relieve such praiseworthy farmers as desire to practice neat husbandry, from the evil of having their farms polluted, by reason of their proximity to those of slack and slovenly neighbors. Their claims to the aid of legislative authorities, are deserving of great and sympathetic regard.

After stating these few probable exceptions, it remains for me to say, I am no longer willing to hold myself responsible, in the slightest degree, for the success of legislative enactments on the subject of Canada Thistles. If then government cannot afford the relief we need, whither shall we go for help? Great as the evil complained of is, and certain as it is to abide in the country, descending, perhaps, during the progress of countless generations, down the long vale of all future time, yet much may be done to parry its mischief, and slacken its mischievous career.

There is no peculiar difficulty, in destroying Canada Thistles. They are more easily destroyed than many other vegetables. It is not because they are remarkably tenacious of life, that they are to be regarded as more dangerous than some other sorts of noxious weeds. They are indeed, in their very nature, odious plants, offensive to the sight, cruel to the touch, and more embarrassing to the operations of agriculture, than any other weeds known of. They incline more than most other vegetables to monopolize the soil, claiming its exclusive possession. Yet their character, as plants transcendantly dangerous, is derived chiefly from their peculiar facilities of propagation. To this, no checks can be interposed—no barriers can be erected to limit their bounds.

Farmers, instead of looking to the legislature, and waiting for that body to prescribe modes of action, should, in relation to this concern, resolve to be their own law-givers, and to make the best use they can of their own resources. They might, if I am not mistaken, greatly benefit themselves, by forming in their respective neighborhoods, associations for the purpose of promoting within their bounds concert of action in regard to Canada Thistles, and other noxious weeds.—Thus let neighbors come together. Let the object of their meeting be, to consider their common interests in regard to noxious weeds, but chiefly Canada Thistles. Let them devise the best practicable methods of controling and subduing such weeds; and let them become pledged to each other, that they will take care of their noxious weeds; that each one will take care of his own, and do it so effectually, as to prevent his farm injuring other farms in the neighborhood, by disseminating the seeds of noxious plants.

I desire the reader to pause here. It appears to me, the suggestion now offered merits more than ordinary attention. Might not farmers derive to themselves inestimable advantages from thus forming themselves into neighborhood associations, for the better improvement of their common interests? At their meetings, which should be held, perhaps, semi-annually, they might communicate to each other much useful instruction, serving to awaken enterprise, and stimulate to the practice of useful industry. At their meetings, too, they might adopt rules for the regulation of practice in their neighborhood; not only in regard to noxious weeds, but many other things intimately connected with their common interest. Who can doubt the utility of such associations? A neighborhood may embrace a considerable territory, perhaps, in some cases, a whole town.

The impress is deep on my mind, that if farmers, whose misfortune it is to have their farms infested with Canada Thistles, would adopt regulations similar to those now proposed, they might subject their thistles to such control as to render them nearly or quite harmless. Perhaps a neighborhood, uniting and persevering in a course of judicious practice, might, in a few years, entirely expel them from its bounds. Why has nothing of this been done? It now seems to me strange, that farmers have not, long since, been in the practice of forming themselves into associations, such as have been described. Had this been done, and had such associations been common and general in the country during the last twenty years, I scarcely believe we should now have any such evils to complain of, as the presence of Canada Thistles.

It remains for me to say to the whole family of ploughboys, that they ought no longer to sleep over this subject. To them it is a subject big with importance. There is an error which seems to be almost universally prevalent among farmers. It is, that they are altogether too careless in regard to noxious weeds. It is believed very few farmers, if any, think of making appropriations for the payment of weed taxes. Yet, I have not the least doubt, there is in Western New-York many a farmer, who might, to his great advantage, expend annually $100 in keeping his farm clear of noxious weeds.

DAN BRADLEY.

Marcellus, December, 1834.

On Raising Stock.

BY SAMUEL LOOK.

I have lately witnessed, with much pleasure, the beneficial effects which have resulted from several correspondents of the Genesee Farmer, submitting to the perusal of numerous readers an account of their peculiar method of management. From a consideration of this circumstance, I am induced to lay before you a plan I have adopted for "Raising Calves,"—a subject I have not hitherto seen treated upon in your valuable journal.

It was formerly my practice, (and I doubt not also of many others engaged in breeding stock,) to let a calf run with a cow, or be fed with new milk, till it was 3 or 4 months old, by which time it frequently happened that the expense of keeping was rendered equivalent to the value of the animal.

Last year, being in possession of nearly a dozen remarkably fine calves, of the "Improved Durham Breed," the rearing of which I desired to be as good and ecomonical as possible, I was induced to try a variety of food. The following plan proved most successful:—To mix with a small quantity of milk, a portion of boiled potatoes and fine bran. When the animals were 3 or 4 months old, I changed their diet to coarse bran, boiled potatoes, and warm water; and I think, by this method, I can now produce a number of calves equal in height of condition and symmetry of form, to any in this section of country.

The object of the present communication, is, to invite the attention of those interested in breeding stock, to a consideration of the best and cheapest means of "Raising Calves,"—a subject well worthy the attention of *Dairymen*. It is a remark frequently made by this class of farmers, that they cannot rear good calves without making a sacrifice of their butter and cheese; now I conceive that they are the men most favorably situated for becoming successful breeders of stock; for, by judiciously crossing their native cattle with approved specimens of Improved Durham, and bestowing a little attention on "*Raising their Calves*," they would procure animals much better adapted for the dairy, and capable of commanding far higher prices than those they have hitherto possessed. S. LOOK.

Utica, Dec. 31, 1834.

Internal Improvement.

BY O. WILDER, ESQ.

The wise system of Internal Improvement adopted by the great state of New-York, is now manifesting itself, and that meed of praise which was denied to the founder of it, when living, will be gratuitously yielded to his memory to the latest posterity. By this system, New-York has laid the "Great West" under contribution—all must hereafter pay her homage, or at least pay her tolls, which in time will be swelled to an enormous amount.

I am led to these reflections by the position of Michigan, and a view of her resources and present population.

In 1830, the Peninsula of Michigan, by the census then taken, had a population of about 28,000 inhabitants, and by the census just taken upon the same surface, the number is about 86,000; which will again be doubled in 4 years more. This population is thinly scattered over a space equal perhaps to about 150 miles square. A large portion of this region may be said to be nearly ready for the plough. Intermixed with glades of timbered land of greater or less extent —the surface gently undulating and covered with a rich carpet of grass—of great fertility; and for wheat, yielding in no respect to the justly celebrated valley of the Genesee.

Numerous streams and transparent lakes, well stocked with fish and fowl, are spread over this extensive tract. The period is short, when she will commence sending to the great mart of the west, New-York city, her surplus produce; and when is added to this the surplus of the region still west of us, then will New York have to increase her means of transit; and the great Rail Road from New-York city through the southern tier of counties to the west, come into use, and was it commenced now, by the time it would be completed, full employment would be found for it from the industry and rapid growth of the west.

New as the country is, this territory is not idle on the subject of Internal Improvements. Several short routes of rail road have been contemplated or commenced; but one from Detroit west, across the Peninsula to the mouth of the St. Joseph, or Lake Michigan, is of the greatest importance,—distance about 180 miles. This has just been surveyed by the U. S. Engineer, and found not only to be practicable, but that it can be made with extraordinary facility, and at a moderate expense, the greatest elevation to be overcome being only 446 feet, and at about midway between the extreme points; thus presenting two great inclined planes of easy ascent, facing the east and the west. To construct this road, application was made to Congress last winter for a grant of land, and the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported in favor of granting for this purpose a tract equal to five miles wide and extending the whole length of the road. This would be sufficient to defray the whole expense of the road, and when completed, will be the last link but one connecting New-York city with St. Louis, on the Mississippi; the remaining link is the distance between Chicago and the rapids of the Illinois, about 90 miles. When these two links are completed, the time of transit from New-York city to St. Louis will be from 8 to 10 days.

It is hoped that the influence of New-York in Congress will aid us this winter in procuring the grant of land. This is all that is wanted, and the road will be constructed. In granting this, Congress will only be doing us common justice, and New-York will be adding to her own resources, by the additional revenue to be derived.

O. W.

Eckford, Calhoun Co., M. T., Nov. 25, 1834.

Lime as a Manure.

BY R. M. W.

Mr. Tucker—Notwithstanding all that has been said concerning Lime as a Manure, I am yet somewhat skeptical as to its being beneficial when applied in large quantities. As a top dressing, it is undoubtedly good, but when ploughed in the soil, in large quantities, it appears to me it must be rather prejudicial than advantageous.—Fresh slacked lime has a powerful affinity for carbonic acid gas; now if this gas be the principle food of plants, as is generally believed, then I think it is evident that fresh slacked lime coming in contact with manure, must absorb and retain much of this food. It is true, that when so mixed, it will operate to attract from the atmosphere a portion of this food, but it will absorb and retain most of the gas escaping from the fermentation of the manure in the soil. When applied as a top dressing, it is on the surface, and in this situation will retain the gas as it rises from the earth, and will attract much food from the atmosphere, and retain it in the neighborhood of capillary vessels. I am, therefore, of opinion, that from 3 to 5 bushels applied as a top dressing is better than a large quantity ploughed in. I am aware that a much larger quantity has been used, and recommended, and applied beneath the surface, still I question the propriety of the practice.

R. M. W.

December 22, 1834.

"Be Short."—*Cotton Mather.*

BY POOR RICHARD.

Mr. Tucker—I was once about hiring a man to work for me, when a friend at my elbow whispered—"*he talks too long.*"

He was right when he suspected that a man who would hang round an hour or two, to drive a good bargain by his "much speaking," could not be good at driving any thing else.

I recollect, on another occasion, calling on a man whom I wished to hire. I found him chopping. He paid a respectful attention to all I said, but he did not cease chopping, except for a few minutes. He could talk and work too. And he could come to the point without "beating round the bush."

One of these men would spend an hour with you in mere talk. The other would not waste more than five minutes. His manner was to "*be short.*"

This excellent motto, Mr. Editor, applies with peculiar force to weekly papers. It does happen *sometimes*, that a long article has the redeeming quality of great merit. But this is seldom.

Somebody in France once said, give him the making of the ballads, and he was indifferent who made the laws.

This might be said with more effect of short pieces. They will be read by the mass of readers, while long dissertations, of even greater merit, will be overlooked.

The remedy is always easy with fruitful writers. Let them prune a little, and condense more. The critic *Quinctilian*, considered exuberance of thought and expression a *good fault* with young or inexperienced writers. For like a luxuriant tree, it will bear lopping off. But "for barrenness there is no remedy."

Above all, let those of us who dare not hope to instruct others, give room to those who can, and adopt this useful lesson—"*Be Short.*"

Respectfully, &c.

Poor Richard.

Milo, Yates Co., 1835.

Worms in the Head of Sheep.

BY A SPECTATOR.

On examining the nostrils of a sheep, slain on the 15th of October last, perhaps about 50 worms were perceptible to the naked eye only. On examination in the sunshine, their color was whitish, except the head, which was black, or a dark brown. They appeared active, frequently creeping to and fro along the membrane lining the nostrils. In shape, they were somewhat hunchbacked, or in other words, declined abruptly each way from the center of their bodies, especially to the tail, which ended in a sharp point; and their bellies appeared nearly flat, their skins were much corrugated transversely, their motions were vermicular and vertical, rather than lateral or serpentine. I could discover no one place that appeared to be their residence more than another. On the 1st of December, instant, I examined the head of another sheep, but found no worms.

The foregoing was written not so much with the idea of casting light upon that malady of sheep myself, as to obtain it from others, and enter upon the proper train of the history of the disease, its prevention, mode of cure, &c. Therefore, for information, I would suggest the following inquiries, viz.

To what size do the worms grow?

What season of the year is their young deposited?

How long are they in arriving at maturity?

What is their general shape, color, motion, habits, &c.?

Have they a particular residence about the nostrils?

On what do they subsist? and how long do they exist?

Do they ever cause the death of sheep, &c.?

I made no experiments to destroy them, but should think any application for that purpose should be a liquid, injected strongly into the nostrils, sufficient to pervade all the apartments, which are numerous and convoluted; insomuch that I think no powder could be applied to the surface of all the cavity by any reasonable force. Probably a decoction of tobacco, or a preparation composed largely of the spirits of turpentine, would answer the purpose. Perhaps several repetitions might be necessary in some instances.

Perhaps the best manner to make the application would be to place the animal on its back, then thrust a piece of dry sponge tied to the end of a stick to the opening of the nostrils, into the mouth, then inject strongly from a syringe first

into one nostril and then the other, until the operator is satisfied of his success.

I should like to hear from some other person on the subject. A SPECTATOR.

Brighton, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1834.

From the New-England Farmer.

On the Management of Cows

KEPT FOR THE DAIRY.

Where butter is the chief object of a dairy, care should be taken to select such cows as afford the best and largest quantities of milk and cream, of whatever breed they may be. But the quantity of butter to be made from a given number of cows must always depend on a variety of contingent circumstances; such as the size and goodness of the beasts; the kind and quantity of food, and the distance of time from calving. A large cow, generally, will give more milk than one of smaller size; though cows of equal size differ as to the quantity of cream produced from the milk of each; it is, therefore, in those cows whose milk is not only in large abundance, but which, from a peculiar inherent richness, yields a thick cream, that the butter dairyman is to place his chief dependance; and where a cow is deficient in either of these, she should be parted with, and her place supplied by one more proper for this use.

Where cheese is the object, the mangement in respect to cows should be the same.

It is essential that milk-cows be kept at all times in high health and good condition. If they are allowed to fall off in flesh during winter, an abundant supply of milk need not be expected by bringing them into high condition in summer. Warm stables should be provided for them, as beasts will not require so much food when kept warm, as when shivering with cold.

For about a month previous to the time of cows calving, if in spring, they should be turned into sweet grass; or, if it happen in winter, they ought to be well fed with the best hay. The day and night after they have calved, they should be kept in the house, and no cold, but lukewarm water allowed for their drink. On the next day, about noon, they may be turned out, yet regularly taken in, during the night, for three or four successive days; after which, they may be left to themselves. Cows, thus housed, should be kept in their stables till the cold is mitigated by the morning sun, and it is recommended to give them a draught of warm water previous to their being turned out. Without such precautions, they are liable to miscarry, or slip their calves; an accident by which the calf is lost, and the cow injured. For some time before and after they have calved, they should be kept separate from the young stock, whether in the yard, stable, or field.

English writers assert that Lucerne is most excellent food for cows in milk; and preferable to clover, as it gives the milk a better flavor, and is equally nourishing. It is esteemed the best of all grasses for cutting green, and feeding out in racks or cribs, and will bear cutting the oftenest.

Mr. Loudon says, "The time cows should become dry before their calving is not agreed on, some contending that they may be milked almost to the time of their dropping their calf without injury; while others maintain that it is absolutely necessary that they should be laid dry from one to two months, both for the advantage of themselves, and of their calves. It is probable that much in this business depends on the manner in which they are kept; as where they are well fed they may be continued in milk till within a week or two of calving without suffering any injury whatever from it, but in the contrary circumstances it may be better to let them run dry for a month, six weeks, or more, according to their condition, in order to their more fully recruiting their strength. It appears not improbable that the longer the milking is continued, the more free the cows will be from indurations and other affections of the udder; which is a circumstance deserving of attention. Where only one or two cows are kept for the supply of a family, it is likewise useful to know, that by good feeding, they may be continued in milk, without any bad consequences, till nearly the time of calving. In the *Agricultural Survey of the West Riding of Yorkshire* it is stated, that no advantage was found to result from allowing cows to go dry two months before calving They have there been kept in milk within ten days of the time of dropping the calf This practice, however, cannot be considered generally advisable."

In the last edition of Willich's Encyclopedia it is said, that "inflamed teats should be washed with two drachms of sugar of lead in a quart of water. Should tumors appear, apply a common warm mash of bran with a little lard. And to prevent cows from sucking their own milk, we are informed that rubbing the teats frequently with the most fœtid cheese that can be procured, has proved an effectual remedy."

From the New England Farmer.

Early Corn and Wheat.

DEAR SIR:—The Farmers living in the valley of Connecticut river, have within a short period, greatly extended the cultivation of wheat beyond that of former years—a considerable proportion, probably the greater part, is sown after corn. We have suffered great inconvenience and sustained some loss from the impracticability of getting off our corn in season to sow the ground. Grain sown very late is more liable to be winter killed, and more exposed to blast than that which is sown in its proper time. It has repeatedly, happened with me, and I have not been behind all my neighbors, that I have not been able to get through the wheat sowing till after the middle of October. This is quite too late to expect a good crop. The business ought to be completed in September and if it could be done by the middle of that month, I think we should be more certain of success.

In the summer of 1833, I was conversing with Judge Buel of Albany on this subject, when he informed me that for a number of years, he had cultivated a kind of corn, which was about a fortnight earlier than the kind most commonly used and that he thought it equally profitable for cultivation. In consequence of this information, I procured my seed corn of him last spring and planted no other this season. The crop has exceeded my expectations. I never had a better one, from the same quantity of land, and it came to maturity some time earlier than other fields of corn in the vicinity. I think it will prove a valuable species to those who wish to sow their land with wheat. In ordinary seasons, it will have become sufficiently ripe for harvest by the middle of September. It is a species of the twelve-rowed corn, but the growth of stalk is very small, compared with the twelve-rowed corn which I have been accustomed to plant---not exceeding one half the weight, of course, the exhaustion required to sustain an equal number of stalks is much less. This species of corn will bear planting much thicker, than any other kind of field corn, which I have ever cultivated.---I this year planted the hills three feet apart in both directions, intending to have three stalks in each hill. But it may be planted three feet by two and a half, and then the ground will not be more shaded than it is with the corn generally raised here, when planted in squares of three and a half feet. The ears set low on the stalk, grow to a good size, and the grain is heavy. I think it is a valuable for use as any other kind of this grain --and from the fact that it will bear planting so thick, I believe that I can secure a larger product than from any other that I have ever tried. But the circumstance that gives it the chief excellence in my estimation, arises from the fact that I can gather my corn in season for the sowing of wheat. In the most unfavorable season, the wheat may be sown in September, and in very favorable seasons, early in that month.

I am very respectfully, yours, &c.

SAMUEL LATHROP.

West Springfield, Oct. 23, 1834.

The great art of life, is to play for much, and stake little.—*Johnson.*

Profane Swearing--Extract.

Some persons have, perhaps unconsciously at the time, contracted an odious, a criminal practice of profane swearing, which they cannot but know is disgraceful to themselves as well as offensive to Heaven, but of which they find it difficult to correct themselves. *Chrysostom* has an excellent rule to enable people to break off this censurable practice. "Every time you let slip an oath," says he, "*punish thyself by missing the next meal.* Such a course as this, though troublesome to the flesh, will prove profitable to the spirit, and cause quick amendment; for the tongue will need no other monitor to make it take heed of swearing another time, if it has been punished with hunger and thirst for its former transgression, and knows it shall be so punished again if it ever commit the crime hereafter."

PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	PER	Jan. 10. ROCHESTER.	Jan. 3. NEW-YORK.
Ashes—Pot....	100lbs.	$3,40.....	$4,20 a 4,25
—— Pearl..	.....	3,60.....	5,20 a 5,50
Beeswax, yellow	lb.	0,18 a 0,20	21 a 22
Candles, mould	.....	0,11½a0,00	10. a 13
—— dipped.	.....	0,11 a 0,00	9 a 11
Cloverseed.....	.....	6½..... ...	9 .a.10
Flax, American.	.....	.....	8..a.09
Flax seed, clean	tierce	9,00a10,00	14,25a14,50
Flour, Western.	barrel	4,75.....	5,06a 5,18
Grain, Wheat..	bushel	0,75a.0,00	1,04 a1,06
—— Rye....	.....	0,50.....	65.a..66
—— Oats...	.....	0,28.a..30	40.a..41
—— Corn...	.....	0,50.....	62.a..66
—— Barley..	.....	0,50.a..00	62.a..64
Hemp, Americ'n	ton	.....	100 a 120
Hops, 1st sort .	lb.	0,20.....	14.a..16
Plaster Paris...	ton	6,50 a 0,00	2,00 a2,25
Beef, Mess....	barrel	7,50 a.9,00	8,50 a 8,75
—— Prime....	.....	5,50 a 0,00	5,50 a 6,00
Pork, Mess....	.....	15,00a00,00	13,00a13,50
—— Prime....	.....	10,00.....	8,50a9,00
—— in the hog.	100lbs.	3,50 a 4,50	5,00.....
Tallow.....	.....	6,00 a 7,00	7,00 a 7,50
Hay.....	ton	9,00 a 11,00	9,75a11,20
Apples.....	bushel	50.a.100	.....

Wanted,

A QUANTITY of large white Lima Beans for which a high price in cash will be paid.

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Monroe Horticultural Garden & NURSERY.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

☞ Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.

Greece, Monroe co. N. Y. Sept. 13, 1834.

Book for Farmers.

NUTTALL'S Manual of Ornithology of the United States and Canada, with numerous Engravings, a volume containing 700 pages, price $2 50.

For sale by HOYT & PORTER.

COBB'S MANUAL OF CULTURE OF SILK, &c. for sale by HOYT &PORTER.

Interesting Table.

A TABLE, *to show at a glance the number of hills or plants contained in an acre of land, at any given distance from each other, from* 40 *feet by* 40, *to* 1 *foot by* 1, *omitting fractions.*

feet. feet.	per acre.	feet feet.	per acre.	feet. feet.	per acre.
40 by 40	27	8 by 7	777	3 9 by 2 9	4224
39....39	28	—.... 6	905	—....2 6	4646
38....38	30	—.... 5	1089	—....2 3	5162
37....37	31	—.... 4	1361	—....2 0	5808
36....36	33	—.... 3	1815	—....1 9	6637
35....35	35	—.... 2	2722	—....1 6	7744
34....34	37	—.... 1	5445	—....1 3	9272
33....33	40	7 ....7 0	888	—....1 0	11616
32....32	42	—....7 6	957	3 6....3 6	3555
31....31	45	—....6 0	1037	—....3 3	3829
30....30	48	—....5 6	1131	—....3 0	4148
29....29	51	—....5 0	1244	—....2 9	4525
28....28	55	—....4 6	1382	—....2 6	4978
27....27	59	—....4 0	1555	—....2 3	5531
26....26	64	—....3 6	1777	—....2 0	6222
25....25	69	—....3 0	2074	—....1 9	7111
24....24	75	—....2 6	2489	—....1 6	8297
23....23	82	—....2 0	3111	—....1 3	9956
22....22	90	—....1 6	4148	—....1 0	12445
21....21	98	—....1 0	6222	3 3....3 3	4124
20....20	108	6 ....6 0	1210	—....3 0	4818
—....15	145	—....5 6	1320	—....2 9	4873
—....10	217	—....5 0	1452	—....2 6	5361
—.... 5	435	—....4 6	1613	—....2 3	5956
19....19	120	—....4 0	1815	—....2 0	6701
—....15	152	—....3 6	2074	—....1 9	7658
—....10	229	—....3 0	2420	—....1 6	8935
—.... 5	458	—....2 6	2904	—....1 3	10722
18....18	134	—....2 0	3630	—....1 0	13403
—....15	161	—....1 6	4840	3 0....3 0	4840
—....10	242	—....1 0	7260	—....2 9	5289
—.... 5	484	5 6....5 6	1417	—....2 6	5808
17....17	150	—....5 0	1584	—....2 3	6453
—....15	170	—....4 6	1760	—....2 0	7260
—....10	256	—....4 0	1980	—....1 9	8297
— ... 5	512	—....3 6	2262	—....1 6	9680
16....16	170	—....3 0	2640	—....1 3	11616
—....15	175	—....2 6	3168	—....1 0	14520
—....10	272	—....2 0	3960	2 9....2 9	5760
—.... 5	544	—....1 6	5280	—....2 6	6336
15....15	193	—....1 0	7920	—....2 3	7040
—....10	290	5 0....5 0	1742	—....2 0	7920
—.... 5	580	— ...4 6	1936	—....1 9	9051
14....14	222	—....4 0	2178	—....1 6	10560
—....10	311	—....3 6	2489	—....1 3	12672
—.... 5	622	—....3 0	2904	—....1 0	15840
13....13	257	—....2 6	3484	2 6....2 6	6969
—....10	335	—....2 0	4356	—....2 3	7740
—.... 5	670	—....1 6	5808	—....2 0	8712
12....12	302	—....1 0	8712	—....1 9	9956
—....10	363	4 6....4 6	2151	—....1 6	11616
—.... 5	720	—....4 0	2420	—....1 3	13939
11....11	360	—....3 6	2765	—....1 0	17424
—....10	396	—....3 0	3226	2 3....2 3	8604
—.... 5	792	—....2 6	3872	—....2 0	9680
10....10	435	—....2 0	4840	—....1 9	11062
—.... 9	484	—....1 6	6453	—....1 6	12906
—.... 8	544	—....1 0	9680	—....1 3	15488
—.... 7	622	4 0....4 0	2722	—....1 0	19360
—.... 6	726	—....3 9	2904	2 0....2 0	10890
—.... 5	871	—....3 6	3111	—....1 9	12445
—.... 4	1089	—....3 3	3350	—....1 6	14520
—.... 3	1452	—....3 0	3630	—....1 3	17424
—.... 2	2178	—....2 9	3960	—....1 0	21780
—.... 1	4356	—....2 6	4356	1 9....1 9	14223
9.... 9	537	—....2 3	4840	—....1 6	16594
—.... 8	605	—....2 0	5445	—....1 3	19913
—.... 7	691	—....1 9	6222	—....1 0	24454
—.... 6	806	—....1 6	7260	1 6....1 6	19360
—.... 5	968	—....1 3	8712	—....1 3	23232
—.... 4	1210	—....1 0	10890	—....1 0	29040
—.... 3	1613	3 9....3 9	3097	1 3....1 3	27878
—.... 2	2420	—....3 6	3318	—....1 0	34848
—.... 1	4840	—....3 3	3574	1 0....1 0	43560
8.... 8	680	—....3 0	3872		

MORUS MULTICAULIS.—It appears from the deliberations of the French Royal Society of Agriculture, which we find noted in the Farmers' Register, that the Chinese mulberry is not a distinct species; that its seed will not produce its like, and as a valuable variety, cannot be preserved except by multiplying it by cuttings, grafts or layers; and that it is exclusively by these means the Chinese cultivators have reared this tree from time immemorial. Seeds sown near Venice have produced varieties, but none like the true Morus multicaulis.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE

AND

Genesee Horticultural Repository,

No. 5, Arcade Hall,

NEXT DOOR BUT ONE TO THE POST-OFFICE.

THE subscribers having established themselves in the Seed and Nursery business, now offer to the public an unusually large and superior assortment of GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, of English, French, German and American growth, comprising many rare and valuable varieties never before introduced into the Western country. Their stock of seeds is *entirely new*, and such as will recommend themselves, having been purchased directly of the growers and importers, and only from such sources as can be depended on.

That an establishment of this kind, where seeds might be obtained of the finest quality, has long been wanted in this section of country, we believe is admitted by all. In this business it cannot but be expected that complaints will sometimes be made of seeds not vegetating, though every Gardener knows that it is oftener to be attributed to some other cause than bad seed.

We pledge ourselves that no pains shall be spared on our part to prevent any reasonable cause of complaint, by selling no seeds but such as we are confident are pure, fresh and genuine; and every exertion will be made to introduce new and valuable varieties, and to make the "*Genesee Horticultural Repository*" worthy of the rich and fertile country whose name it bears, and of the patronage and support of its intelligent cultivators. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

N. B. Merchants and others wishing assortments of Seeds for retailing, will be supplied either by the box or by weight, at a liberal discount.

☞ CASH will be paid for all kinds of *Grass Seeds*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Peas*, *Beans*, choice varieties of *Corn*, &c. &c.

Rochester, January, 1835.

Catalogue of Seeds.

ARTICHOKE, Globe
ASPARAGUS, Common
Large German or Giant
BEANS, *English*
Broad Windsor
Early Long Pod
Early Mazagan
BEANS, *Dwarf or Bush*
Early White Cluster
Yellow Six Weeks
Early dun colored, or Quaker
Early China Dwarf, *red eye*
Dwarf white Cranberry or Field
Large White Kidney
Refugee, or Thousand to One
Early Black, *very early*
Royal Dwarf
Tampico Black, *very early*
Dwarf Sabre, or Cutlass, *new*
BEANS, *Pole or Climbing*
Large White Lima
Scarlet Runners
Dutch White Runners
Dutch Case Knife
Cranberry, Red, *snaps*
——— White, *snaps*
——— Pink speckled, or Horticultural, *fine*
——— Black speckled, *or wild goose, new*
———Queen's, *or A la reine, beautiful, new*
Soissons pole, *excellent green, or for soup, new*
BEET, Long Blood Red
Early Blood Turnep-rooted
Early Yellow Turnep-rooted, *or Early Sugar*
Early White Scarcity
Early Red Scarcity
French Yellow Sugar, or Amber, *very sweet, for garden and field culture*
Mangold Wurzel, *for field culture*
Great Silver White, Swiss Carde, or Chard, or Sir John Sinclair's, *the tops used as Asparagus*
BORECOLE, OR KALE, Tall green curled, Scotch Kale, German Kale, or Siberian Borecole
BORECOLE, or KALE, Purple, Red, or Brown curled
BRUSSELS SPROUTS
BROCOLI,
Early Large Purple Cape
White Cape, or Cauliflower
Grange's Early Cape, or Cauliflower
Brimstone, Portsmouth, or Sulphur, *cream colored and very large*
CABBAGE, Early May, *first in season*
Early French
Early York
M'Ewan's early, *produces second heads after cutting*
Early Royal Dwarf, *very early and superior new large dwarf, affording two crops in a season*
Early Sugarloaf
Dwarf Drumhead, or Flat
London Battersea
Flat, or Low Dutch, (*Late Dutch*)
Late German, or Strasburgh, the largest, *for cattle*
Large late Drumhead
Large late Flat Battersea
Red Headed Dutch, or Red Globe, *for pickling*
Early Dwarf Savoy
Green Curled Savoy
Yellow, or Golden Savoy
Russian Savoy, *very curled and excellent*
Purple Turnep-rooted above ground, *Arabian, Kohl Rabi, or Egyptian Kale*
White Turnep-rooted, under ground
CARDOON
French large solid, or Tours
CARROT, Early Yellow Horn
Long Orange
Long Red Studley, or Surry
Altringham, *long scarlet, very fine*
Lemon, or pale yellow
Blood red
Large field
Large Long White, *very sweet and long keeping*

(*Continued on next page.*)

(*Catalogue of Seeds Continued.*)

CAULIFLOWER, Fine Early
Late English
London particular
Late Dutch, *hardy*
CELERY, White solid
Rose colored solid
Celeriac, or Turnep-rooted
New Silver Giant
North's Giant Red
CHERVIL, Curled, *for salad*
CORN SALAD, *Fetticus, or Vettikost*
Broad Leaved
Italian, or Late Regent, *new*
CRESS, Curled, or Peppergrass
Golden
CUCUMBER
Early Frame
Long Green Prickley
Early Short Green Prickley
Long Green Turkey
Long White do.
White Spined
Early Green Cluster
Long Green
Extra Long Green, *fine*
Long Green Southgate
Small Green, *for pickles*
Early White Russian, *for pickles, &c., new*
Small Gherkin, or W. India, *for pickles*
EGG PLANT, Purple Oval
White, (*ornamental*)
ENDIVE, *Succory, or Chicoree*
Green Curled
White Curled
INDIAN CORN, Sweet, or Sugar, *best for boiling*
Early Golden Sioux
Early Tuscarora, *fine for boiling*
Pearl, or Pop
Mottled Pearl, *in great variety*
Large Mottled, do.
Purple Pop
Field Corn, *of the choicest varieties*
KALE, or KAIL, Scotch Green Curled, &c. *see Borecole*
Cæsarian, or Cow Cabbage, *for cattle*
Sea Kail
LEEK, large Scotch, Musselburgh or Flag
London
HEAD, or CABBAGE LETTUCES—
Early Dwarf Head
Large early white French, *superior*
Early Silesia, Batavian, *or Early Ice, very curled and tender*
Royal Cabbage, Union, or Imperial
Large Green Head, *Green Cabbage, Hardy green, or Hammersmith*
Early white curled Silesia, or Ice
Imperial Cabbage, or Large German
Brown Dutch, *hardy for winter*
Green Ice Head, *superior*
Tennis Ball, Rose, or Apple
Drumhead, or Malta
Versailles, *monstrous size*
Turkish, *or Black seed Imperial, very large*
COSS, or ROMAN LETTUCES
Early Green, or Egyptian Coss, *hardy*
Florence, Golden, or Malta, or Ice, Coss, *early superior*
COSS, or ROMAN LETTUCES
Green Curled Ice Coss
White, or Brighton Coss, or Loaf, *early and hardy*
Red Ice Coss, or Red Winter Coss
MELON, Green Citron, green fleshed
Pineapple do.
Persian do.
Nutmeg do.
Small oval Romana, *perfumed*
Large Yellow Canteleupe
Round Pomegranate, or sweet scented
Minorca, or Netted Canteleupe
Skilman's fine netted
Egg, *beautiful*
Black Rock, *new*
Ispahan, *new*
Long Island water, *fine*
Carolina water
Georgian water,
Citron water—for preserves
Snake, *curious*
NASTURTIUM, Large
OKRA, common green
Long white
ONION, Early Paris white, or Early Silver Skinned, *very early*
White Portugal, or Spanish
French pale red, *excellent, keeps well, and very early*
Large dark red
Yellow Dutch, or straw colored, *very large, excellent, and keeps well*
Silver skinned
Strasburgh, or Flanders
Madeira, *genuine, early*
Potatoe, Sets
PARSLEY. Plain, or Single Curled, or double
Dwarf curled, or extra curled, *very double*
PARSNEP, Large long Dutch
Long Guernsey, *fine*
Early short
PEAS, Early Paris six weeks, *new*, 2 feet
Early Spanish Dwarf, 1 foot
Early Washington, or May, 2 1-2 feet
Early Charlton, *or golden Hotspur*, 3 feet
Early Frame, or June, 2 1-2 ft.
Early double blossom Frame, 3 feet
Early Nimble Dick, 2 1-2 feet
Bishop's early dwarf Prolific, 1 foot, *true, fine*
Knight's tall Marrow, or Honey, 6 feet, *fine*
Knight's dwarf marrow, 3 feet, *superior*
Dwarf white marrow-fat, 3 1-2 feet
New Green Marrow
Large tall marrow-fat, 6 feet
Dwarf Prolific, Strawberry, or Poor Man's, 1 1-2 feet
Dwarf blue Imperial, *or Scimetar*, 3 to 4 feet
Dwarf blue Prussian, 2 1-2 ft.
Tall Sugar, *crooked edible pods*, 6 feet
Dwarf Sugar, *edible pods*, 2 1-2 feet
Green marrow-fat, or Large blue
White field, *from Canada, fine*
PEPPER, Bell, or Oxhart
Tomato shaped, or Squash
Large long Cayenne
Sweet Spanish
Yellow
Monstrous French
PUMPKIN, Large cheese
Fine yellow, *field*
Mammoth
Spanish cheese, *very solid & superior, new*
RADISH, Earliest French scarlet
Mason's early scarlet short top, *finest*
RADISH
Early frame, or long scarlet
Long Salmon
Naples, or Long white transparent
Long white, purple top, *excellent*
Cherry, or scarlet turnep
Early Cherry, or Scarlet turnep
Early white turnep
Yellow turnep, *for summer and autumn*
White Spanish, or White fall
Black Spanish, *for fall and winter*
RHUBARB, or Pie Plant
SALSIFY, or Vegetable oyster
SORREL, Broad leaved garden, *for salad*
SPINACH, Round, *for summer or winter*
Prickly, or winter
Holland, or Lamb's quarter, *for summer*
Flander's large leaved, *finest for winter, and suitable for all seasons*
New Zeland, or *Tetragonia Expansa*
English patience dock (*Oseille epinard*)
SQUASH, Summer bush
Summer crookneck
Winter or fall do., or Bell
Cocoa-nut, or Porter's
Acorn, or California
Vegetable marrow
White Canada, *superior*
French solid, *new*
Italian, *new*
Nutmeg, *fine*
TOMATO, or Love Apple, large red
Small Round
Mammoth do., *extra large*
Yellow
Pear shaped
TURNEP, Early White Flat Dutch
Early yellow Dutch
Early white Garden Stone
White Flat, or Globe
Red Round, or Red Top
Large English Norfolk, (*for field*)
Long Tankard, or Hanover
Yellow Stone Six Weeks, or Orange
Red Six Weeks, or Red Stone
Yellow Maltese
Yellow Swedish, Russian, or Ruta Baga
White Swedish, *or French turnep*
Yellow Altringham
French Long Yellow
Freneuse Winter, *par excellence*

SWEET, POT, AND MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS, &C.

Anise
Balm, common
Lemon, or Moldavian
Basil, Sweet, or Large
Bene, *celebrated for curing the summer complaint*
Caraway
Colchicum, or Meadow Saffron
Coriander
Dill
Fenugreek
Fennel, Sweet
Foxglove
Four Spices, or Nigella Sativa
Garlic
Lavender
Marjoram, Sweet
Mignonette, Sweet scented
Palma Christi, or Castor Oil Bean
Poppy, White, or Opium, and other varieties
Rosemary
Saffron, or Carthamus
Sage
Summer Savory
Thyme

GRASS, CLOVER, & OTHER FIELD SEEDS, &C.

Barley, *of different sorts*
Beans, white field
Broom-corn
Clover, white Dutch
Red
Trefoil, or Yellow
Crimson Trefoil, or Trifolium incarnatum, *new*
Flax
Grass, English Ray, or Rye
Pacey's perennial Rye grass
Orchard, or Cocksfoot
Timothy, or Herds
Red Top, or Burden
Tall meadow oats grass
Lucerne
Mangel Wurzel
Millet
Mulberry, Fine white Italian, *for silk worms*
Mustard, White or English, *medicinal*
Brown, or Black
Oats, English Potatoe, *weigh 44lbs. per bushel*
Early Angus, *new & superior*
Hopetoun, *new and superior*
Skinless, *new*
Sainfoin
Tobacco, Virginian
Vetches, Winter, or Tares
Spring
Yellow Locust, *finest Long Island variety, for timber*
Honey Locust, *or Gleditschia triacanthos*

BIRD SEEDS.

Canary—Hemp—Rape—Millet

SUNDRIES.

Onion sets, or Rare-ripes
Top, or Tree
Potatoe onion
Mushroom Spawn
London Split Peas, *for boiling*
Garlic sets
Asparagus, Sea Kale, and Rhubarb roots
Jerusalem artichoke and Hop Sets, &c. &c.

Flower Seeds.

A large and splendid assortment of Annual, Biennial, and Perennial Flower Seeds, too numerous to mention in this place.

Flower Pots,

Assorted, wholesale and retail.

Garden Tools & Horticultural Implements,

Such as Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Forks, Hoes, Pruning Saws, Bill Hooks, Pruning & Budding Knives, *&c. &c.*

Also—An assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural BOOKS.

☞ Consignments of new and approved Implements, Books, &c. are solicited, and every exertion will be made to effect sales on favorable terms for the owner.

☞ A Green House, Horticultural Garden and Nursery are connected with the establishment, and all orders for Plants, Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Bulbous Roots, &c. promptly attended to.